

The Daily Gazette, City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, March 29, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. MCINNDOF, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winona.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. VANGUARD, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. LINDENMAYER, of Jefferson.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

A. SCOTT SLOAN,

Of Beaver Dam.

Connecticut Election.

The election in Connecticut next Monday is to be vigorously contested, and an unusual degree of attention is to be directed towards the result. Last year the republican majority was only about 1000, and the state is always close and doubtful. Just now a special effort is making to carry it for the democracy, not so much from the intrinsic importance of a victory in itself, as for its influence, or supposed influence, upon the presidential canvass. If one of the New England states could be detached, even temporarily, from the republican ranks, "democracy" generally, and the Douglas faction particularly, would be in ecstasies. The following circular will show the nature of the effort to carry the state:

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New York, March 21, 1860.

No. 17, 19 Warren St.)

GENTLEMEN.—The Connecticut state election, to be held on Monday, April 2d, is conceded to be highly important in its influence on the coming presidential nominations and election. If it should unfortunately result like New Hampshire, the effect must be very injurious.

A number of gentlemen deeply interested in the cause, have associated for the purpose of rendering material aid to the state committee toward defraying their general and special election expenses.

The most strenuous efforts are being made by the republicans to carry the election at all hazards.

The committee have requested me to make an appeal to those firms engaged in new southern and southwestern trade. Below I give you a list of contributors, and if the effort meets your approval, I will feel happy to hand to the committee your check payable to the order of A. Belmont, treasurer.

As there is no time to lose, I will be glad to hear from you by or before Saturday morning, March 24th inst.

Yours, very truly,

HENRY SMITH & TOWNSEND, \$500; B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK, \$500; LANES, BOYCE & CO., \$250; HOTECKLIS, FENNER & BENNETT, \$250; CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, \$200; A. T. STEWART & CO., \$300; WILSON G. HUNT, \$250; A. BELMONT, \$500; ALLEN, McLEAN and BULSKY, \$250.

In addition to this direct use of money, the manufacturers of the state, many of whom deal largely with the south, are threatened with the loss of their southern customers if the state elects the republican ticket. A peculiar feature, moreover, of a spring election in Connecticut is the facility afforded by the laws of that state for men doing business in New York to vote in the state. Many influential and heavy traders in New York city make their homes nominally in Connecticut, and large numbers of young men employed as clerks or otherwise, have parents residing in the state.

At a spring election, when they are not needed in the city, these men choose Connecticut as the place of voting, and in a close contest exercise no inconsiderable influence in deciding the result of an election.

At a presidential election, when their votes are needed in New York, they avail themselves of the privilege of voting where they actually and in fact reside. Hence a spring election in Connecticut may be decided very differently from a fall election, without any change in the sentiment or political affiliations of the actual residents of the state.

At the election next Monday the republicans of Connecticut will be subjected to the full strength of this adverse influence, besides being compelled to encounter the special efforts made against them, of which the circular we publish is an indication. The republicans are active and making a gallant and hopeful struggle. They may, however, be overborne, though, if defeated now, it does not necessarily fix the result of the presidential contest.

GOOD NEWS FROM MADISON.—The Journal of Wednesday afternoon says—"Republi-

cans were held in the several wards of the city last evening. In the first ward the subject of the judicial election was discussed, and a resolution warmly endorsing Judge Sloan was adopted. An im-

pression seems to have gone abroad that the republicans of this city are very generally going for Judge Dixon. This by no means correct. The mass of the republi-

cans will vote for the nominee of the state convention."

THE LA CROSSE LAND GRANT.—The action of the assembly upon the bill diverting the northwestern land grant from the La Crosse company to a new company shows the effect of a strong Milwaukee influence and lobby. The bill was first amended so as to provide that the line of the road shall touch at Hudson, instead of Prescott, and then further amended by giving the portion of the line between Columbus and Portage to the Milwaukee, Watertown and Baraboo Valley company instead of the Wisconsin Central company.

At this stage of the proceeding, on motion of Mr. Dockery, of Milwaukee, all after the enacting clause was struck from the bill, and a substitute inserted to restore the lands to the United States government, with the request that they be given to actual settlers in limited quantities.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE REPORT.—Saunder Davis from the joint investigating committee, has made his report to the legislature. We infer, from the proceedings attending its reading, that it is a very long document, and contains matter the "de-

mand" don't want to hear.

This last proposition is considered as a virtual defeat of the whole bill, and will leave the grant in the hands of the La Crosse company, which is utterly unable to use it.

"Do not go where you would not like to be found dead."

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—A TRUE LIFE PICTURE.

Not long since I had occasion to visit one of our courts, and while conversing with a legal friend I heard the name of John Anderson called.

"There is a hard case," remarked my friend.

I looked upon the man in the prisoner's dock. He was standing up, and plead guilty to the crime of theft. He was a tall man, bent and infirm, though not old. His garb was torn, sparse and filthy; his face was bloodshot; his hair was matted with dirt, and his bowed form quivered with delirium. Certainly I never saw a more pitiful object. Surely that man was not born a villain. I moved my place to obtain a nearer view of his face. He gazed upon me a single instant, and then, covering his face with his hands, he sank powerless into the seat.

Mr. Webb was discharged on both complaints, Mr. Abbott not being able to testify, as to the first case, whether he signed the note or not, and Mr. J. D. Witter (brother-in-law of Mr. Webb), testifying to circumstances that seemed to warrant the belief that Mr. Abbott did sign the note.

On the second charge, Mr. Babcock testified positively that he did not sign the mortgage, and did not own the land when the mortgage was executed. Mr. Witters acknowledged that he signed Mr. Babcock's name, after he had asked Babcock if he could use his name and received an answer to the effect that he (Babcock) had no objection. Witters further says—"Webb done the writing and I signed the note. He asked me if I had authority to sign his name and said it was a bad practice. I told him I knew it; but that Oscar was a friend of mine. I did not sign Waver Salisbury's name. I signed the name of Oscar Babcock to the affidavit."

The discharge of Mr. Webb, under this testimony, is a singular proceeding. He was at least an accessory to the forgery, and Witters should have been arrested as principal.

LOGICAL REASONING.—When the bill for the suppression of polygamy was under consideration in the house of representatives yesterday, Mr. Branch of North Carolina, proposed to strike out all declaring polygamy criminal, and retaining only so much as declares null and void all the laws of Utah sanctioning and permitting it. He suggested to his democratic friends if they could render polygamy criminal, then they could render other twin relic of barbarism, slavery, as it is called in the black republican platform of 1856, criminal. He repeated that he could not vote for the provision to make penal laws applicable to all the territories of the United States.

We do not see any way to escape the reasoning of Mr. Branch, and if congress asserts the power to regulate a domestic institution in Utah how the same power to regulate another domestic institution in Kansas can be denied. In some respects polygamy and slavery are alike in their moral aspects, and it is questionable which is the greater curse upon a state or territory. If slavery is to be tolerated, how can polygamy be denounced and abolished under the doctrine of non-intervention?

It is instructive to remark under this appeal of Mr. Branch 103 members of the house voted to strike out.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DUE.—The Tennessee Baptist, claiming larger circulation than any other in the Baptist denomination in the Union, states that over \$50,000 is due it on subscription. It is now cutting off all that do not pay, and bringing its business on to a cash basis.

\$50,000—only think of it! And this is a fair illustration of the manner in which our newspaper business is conducted generally—although not to so great an extent as the Tennessee Baptist.

THE WISCONSIN "GIANT."—Mr. Larabee has gone to Connecticut to help the pro-slavery merchants of New York city carry that state. If "our Elijah" succeeds as well as he did in Minnesota, he will be entitled to a leather medal from the manufacturing "democracy."

THE BUILDING RAISING.—The Chicago Journal says the contractors, who are raising the extensive block of buildings on Lake street, are constructing a stairway under the buildings, by means of which persons can pass under them and see the whole process of raising. It will be open on Friday and Saturday, for ladies as well as gentlemen, and they are invited to witness the motion of the 6,000 screws.

NEW JERSEY DELEGATES.—The following delegates to the Charleston convention have been appointed from New Jersey:

Senatorial—Wm. Wright, Benj. Williamson, J. A. Wall, and Jno. C. Kafferty.

Congressional—1st district, J. L. Sharp, and Samuel Hannan; 2d district, David Mead and Geo. T. Ford; 3d district, Joshua Doubtly and Albert R. Spear; 4th district, John Hyler and Robert Hamilton; 5th district, Sam'l Wescott and Jacob Vandore.

These delegates are reported to be in favor of Douglas.

The Dubuque Times publishes the following table to show at what time in former years Lake Pepin was first navigable:

Lake Pepin still continues ice bound.

From accounts received, it is likely to remain closed for several days. The following table will show the time at which boats have made their first trip through the lake in former years:

1844 Otter, Captain Harris, April 6

1845 Otter, Captain Harris, April 6

1846 Lynx, Atchison, March 31

1847 Cora, Throckmorton, April 7

1848 Senator, Harris, April 7

1849 Highland Mary, Atchison, " 9

1850 " " " April 13

1851 Nomine, Smith, April 4

1852 " " " April 16

1853 West Newton, Harris, April 11

1854 Nomine, Blakely, April 8

1855 War Eagle, Harris, April 17

1856 Lady Franklin, Lucas, April 18

1857 Galena, Langdon, May 1

1858 Grey Eagle, Harris, March 25

1859 Key City, Worden, April 20

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